

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Rijon Opera House—The Chimes of Normandy. Cantus-Palks, PP, M, Eden Munec-Concest, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Madison Agence Thentre-May Hosens, Sand SPP, S Tany Panter's Thentre-Dan Selly's turner Grocery, s.P. S Sath Ns. Thentre-District. Tand S.P. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Year. So CO SUNDAY, Per Year. 1 CO DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Tear. 2 CO WHERE'ST, Per Year. 1 CO THE SUN, New York City.

DATE AND SUPPAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverti-ing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 80 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WERELY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

Proposing to Bulldoze The Sun-

A German merchant in Dey street favors

us with the following communication: "It is hard to eat a dish of crow, but with an heroic over it. Party nominations honorably made deserve full support, even if disappointing. CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS will carry the November election and THE NEW might as well shine for them as for the rest of many

"However, Tax Sun's lustre is dimmed, and if this is going on much longer, Tax Sux will find migrations to more congenial papers. Self-preservation is an institusive law, and circulations above 100,000 per diem are not insured. Better part from an old love than to be

The writer of the above lines appears to be forgetful of the fact that for several years THE SUN waged a lively battle for the independence of the press and for the right to speak its own mind, and waged it against desperate odds. Grant and his creatures. with the power of the Federal Administration and the mighty influence of the Republican party backing them, were all on one aide. There was great talk then of migrations to more congenial papers; and every means was employed to suppress and overawe the journal which presumed to have a will of its own, and to declare its whole judgment of political follies and abuses. It was a bitter and protracted contest, but the victory re mained on the side of the free press.

Another conflict of the same sort began on the 5th of March, 1877, when THE SUN unsparingly denounced the Fraudulent President, and shocked the sentimental and selfrighteous by printing his portrait with the black brand of fraud upon his shameful forehead. Then we heard again these threats of migration to more congenial papers, and very likely some few Republicans really migrated; but it didn't last very long THE SUN pitched the key for the whole country in that matter, and not only the Democracy, but the Republican party also, soon came to despise HAYES as the greatest receiver of stolen goods the world has ever known. Migrations, indeed!

Forgetting these things, our correspondent now threatens us with a loss of his confidence, and says that he will migrate to a more congenial journal. Well, we shall be sorry to have him leave. It is sad to part from an old friend. But we fear we can't help it, and we beg him not to put off his departure on our account.

The vast circulation of THE SUN-we are proud of it, is we have a right to be -was not built up by lies and hypocrisy, but by truth and courage and the unreserved utter ance of genuine opinions, whether popular which we propose to continue. It suits our judgment, and experience upholds it.

Our correspondent talks about enting crow, and if by that he means a pretended approval of that which one does not approve, wangaura him that wa have no such pretences to make. What we said before the Chicago Convention was not said at random. It was a deliberate conclusion then and CLEVELAND'S success in getting the nomination has not changed it; and when our correspondent tells us that CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS will carry the November election, we receive his on with much more to confidence.

Between BLAINE and CLEVELAND we sincerely prefer CLEVELAND, not because we think he is qualified or deserving, but because we can't stand BLAINE and because the Republican party ought to go. An incompetent President, who is honest, is better than a smart one who is not. The Democracy, even under CLEVELAND's leading, is likely to be more useful than the Republican party ruled by BLAINE.

No More Castle Government for Ireland.

It looks as if the British Government would be forced by the appatling disclosures made in connection with the Conywarz. scandal case to revolutionize the Irish administrative system. A long step in this direction has been taken by the withdrawal of the conduct of the prosecutions ordered from the law officers of the Crown in Ireland and intrusting it to English officials, who cannot be suspected of complicity in the offences charged or of sympathy with the offenders. There is now room for hope that the sink of iniquity which, as Irish reformers have long insisted, exists in Dublin Castle will be probed to the bottom, and that the abhorrence excited by the revelations will do more than any political agency to obtain practical home rule for Ireland

Since the charge against CORNWALL was

first published, the course pursued by the Irish law officers has justified the GLAD-STONE Ministry in treating them as utterly unworthy of its confidence. Every conceivable measure, lawful or unlawful, was resorted to in order to stifle the scandal in the germ, to intimidate the editor who had given the facts to the world, and to prevent the truth from being brought out on the trial. Every British official connected with Dublin Castle, from the highest to the lowest, seems to have made common cause with the incriminated functionary, and so compact and formidable a front was presented that even so respectable a man as Mr. TREVELYAN was imposed upon, and did his best to avert a rigorous inquiry by describing the accusations as calumnies concected for political ends. That the Secretary for Ireland could have been thus deluded, and made the willing tool of scoundrels, is itself conclusive proof that the institution of Castle Government cannot be reformed by changes in a few heads of departments, but must be torn up by the roots. The British nation will not tolerate a system tainted with the vilest debauchery from top to bottom, and which, if not promptly extirpated, would class the Irish capital with the Cities of the Plain.

Heretofore Englishmen have failed to understand the detestation with which the Castle officials are regarded by the Irish people. They have turned a deaf ear when Irishmen have declared that the Executive Department was the main engine of oppression, and that the most wholesome and benignant laws passed by Parliament would be nullifled or perverted by the administrative machinery. In the indifference with which many Irishman viewed the shocking and calamitous

murder of CAVENDISH and BURKE, Eaglish men saw a proof of flendish malignity; is reason to believe that the assassination of Cavendian was a pure accident, and that in Under Secretary BURKE the conspirators were striking at the incarnation of that permanent official hierarchy which all their countrymen consider a curse to Ireland. Now, however, that the curtain is drawn back, and the lives of many of the highest permanent officials are found to fairly reek with infamy, it will be easy to convince Englishmen that such offenders have been guilty also of injustice and mal-

feasance in the administration of the laws.

If Ireland is to be governed any longer as an integral part of the United Kingdom, it will have to be placed on the same footing as Scotland with respect to its administrative mechanism. For many years all the powers of appointment to executive office in Scotland, nominally vested in the Crown, and ostensibly exercised by the Prime Minister, representing a Parliamentary majority mainly composed of Englishmen, have, in practice, been delegated to the Scotch members, who have constituted for that purpose an informal kind of committee on nominations. The result is that the execution of the laws in Scotland has been virtually intrusted to functionaries chosen by the Scotch people themselves. That is the real secret of the contentment with which Scotchmen in the present century have viewed the union with England. It is possible that if similar administrative methods were tried long enough in Ireland to allow old enmittes to fade, Irishmen also might in time come to regard with equanimity their connection with Great Britain. This, at all events, is the one remaining remedy by which a British statesman who insists upon upholding the integrity of the United Kingdom can hope to allay Irish disaffection. For such an experiment the time is ripe, for the subversion of the old system of Castle Government is at last inevitable. It has required a scandal of peculiar enormity to produce such a state

Very Creditable to Mr. Wales.

dered a great service to his country.

of things, but in view of the result attained,

it must be acknowledged that the editor

who laid bare the shameful truth has ren-

Mr. SALEM H. WALES, the Park Commissioner, has done a very sensible thing in ordering that the seats in the City Hall Park be restored to their places. "They ought never to have been removed," he said, and accordingly he took advantage of his temporary opportunity as acting President of the Commission to undo the mistaken work of Gen. VIELE.

Whether there are seats in the park or not is looked upon by some people and some newspapers as a very small matter; but it is not that by any means. It is a very important matter, and the indignant remonstrance of the whole public ought before now to have compelled the Park Commissioners to restore the seats whose removal was an inexcusable piece of inhumanity. Such conduct on the part of the people's servants showed an indifference to popular wants and desires, which was a bad symptom. If they were ready to take away the benches to gratify a few men who had softer seats the City Hall, they showed a disposition which might lead them to further unnecessary interference with the comfort of citizens in the public parks. Not long ago, it will be remembered, they proposed to remove the Central Park menagerie to a beautiful spot of ground which it would deface, because they expected by so doing to gratify certain

property owners. For very many years seats had been provided for the public in the City Hall Park, as they are provided in the parks generally. The people have become accustomed to them and they grew to be a sort of vested right of the citizens. The park, too, is in a neighborhood which is crowded, and which has only that open space for the inhabitants. The breath of fresher air they get there is exceedingly grateful to thousands of men and women, and the opportunity for rest after fatigue which the seats afforded pedestrians was always welcome to many of them.

That there was a demand for the seats was shown very clearly after they were take away. Tired men, women, and children threw themselves on the borders of the grass or took their rest on the steps of the public buildings. But many, if not most, of the occupants of the benches were tramps, say those who urged their removal. Are tramps outside the scale of humanity, and is their comfort utterly unworthy of consideration? Shall the other idle people who drive through Central Park have every provision made for their convenience, while the tramps are

kicked away as worthless drones? Besides, if what you call a tramp is a poor man without a settled home, without employment, and a disposition to wander to and fro, the city is full of tramps. Close by the City Hall Park there are hundreds of lodging houses frequented by such men, who make a precarlous living, and who are idle half the time either from necessity or bad judgment or habits. Shall they be driven out of the parks, and existence made still more miserable for them? Have they not as much right there as anybody else? Moreover, idle or unemployed men want seats in such a park as the City Hall enclosure more than the busy men. They may have nowhere else

Such indifference to the welfare of large classes of the public as Gen. VIELE showed is very common among those who have escaped the privations of poverty. They are utterly ignorant of the feelings of a vast share of the community, and have not imagination enough to conceive or understand them. Then they wonder why the poor are so inimical to them. Even in their charity they are apt to be insulting, treating the objects of it as if they belonged to a different species from the well-to-do, with different sensibilities and passions.

Mr. Wales has done a wise thing in putting back the benches.

Not a Good Enough Prohibitionist. It appears that the fact that Mr. BLAINE has been for a long time a citizen of the State of Maine could not induce the Prohibitionists to choose him as their candidate. Maine is a prohibitory State, and no Republican statesman could prosper there unless he was in active or affected sympathy with the prevailing idea on temperance. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. BLAINE has been an exception to this rule. Indeed, it is alleged that many of the successive additions to the liquor laws of Maine, whereby it has been attempted to keep liquor further and further from public view, have been suggested by him. But that wasn't enough. BLAINE will take a drink when he wants to, and the Prohibitionists have preferred to nominate their own man who won't drink at all, and is ready to both speak and write in favor of temperance, whether it is in Ohio or Virginia; and they expect at the coming election to eclipse all other efforts for temperance by casting a much greater number of ballots than they ever cast before.

Brother BLAINE may be a good enough theoretical temperance man for Maine, but he was not good enough for them. On the | to be issued to the Spanish gunboats concern-

other hand, his association with his present State may not be regarded kindly by those who have a decided interest in the sale and manufacture of liquor. A great many of them live in Ohio. In New York, too, they are strong, and if they should become hostile to Mr. BLAINE, it will be a much more serious thing for him than the defection of the more noisy Independents. In that case he may wish that he had long ago become the pronounced champion of prohibition, or had kept clear of the imputation of temperane by remaining a citizen of Pennsylvania.

A Time of Trial for Our Boards of Health.

The cholers has already reached Paris. A steamer with two cases on board has arrived in the river Mersey at Liverpool. There is considerable probability that infected vessels may enter our own ports before long. Notwithstanding these facts, we are by no means apprehensive of a cholera epidemic in the United States this season. If our health authorities are half as efficient as they have heretofore professed to be when demanding money out of the public treasury for sanitary purposes, they ought to have little difficulty in keeping the disculout of the country, or in stamping it out quickly if it happens to get in.

There is a National Board of Health, which is a Federal institution. In addition to this, we have here in New York a State Board of Health, a city Board of Health or Health Department, and numerous town Boards of Health. We presume that sanitary bodies of a like character exist in many other States and cities in the Union. Now is the time for

them to justify their existence.

When the National Board of Health was established we were assured that it would greatly aid the existing sanitary authorities in preventing the introduction of epidemic disease from foreign lands. The present outbreak of cholers in Europe affords it a fine opportunity to prove the truth of this assurance.

The pretensions of this institution, and of all the others we have mentioned, will be judged by what they show themselves able to do whenever a great epidemic tries to get in and gain a foothold here. We know that many of the regulations which they habitually enforce tend to promote the public health, and probably save thousands of lives annually. We are also accustomed to look upon our various Boards of Health as organizations which are capable of affording as security in times of poculiar peril. We might not abolish them if they failed to keep out the cholers, but we should no longer regard them with the same confidence.

We hope and expect that they will prove equal to the emergency.

Is Governor Cleveland a Republican? We think not: but some of the Republican newspapers which oppose Mr. BLAINE are

rying to convince their readers that he is. Listen, for example, to what the politicoreligious Independent says: "We vote for Mr. CLEVELAND, not because he is a Demoerat, but because he is the better Republican of the two candidates."

This reason may be satisfactory to Repulicans who disapprove of their own party nominations, but it is not satisfactory to Democrats. If Mr. CLEVELAND is not a Democrat, but is really a Republican who differs from Mr. BLAINE chiefly in having a setter character, he is not entitled to the support of the Democratic party, and should

lecline its nomination. We supposed the Independent Republicans were going to vote for CLEVELAND because they preferred to put into the White House Democrat who was honest rather than a Republican who was the author of the MULLIGAN letters. It now appears, however, that some of them are acting on the assumption that the Governor of New York is after all, only a Republican in disguise. Mr. CLEVELAND will do well to dispel this

notion in his letter of acceptance. A Large Figure.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Star, is nclined to estimate at two millions, or nearly so, the number of ballots which Gen. Bur-LER may count upon receiving as a candidate for the office of President. This is a

In 1880 the total popular vote for President counted up nearly nine millions and a quarter. The calculation now is that there will be about eleven millions, and out of this immense aggregate, two millions is not too much to allot to BUTLER. Indeed, judging by the way he ran as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts last year, we should say that two

millions was a very moderate calculation. It is a great thing to have the support and the suffrages of two millions of intelligent American citizens. The man who runs for President with such a support may well be proud of the fact, and his children may be proud of it after him.

Yet in 1876 Mr. TILDEN had more than four millions and a quarter of votes, and was defrauded of the office.

It must be a comfort to Gen. BUTLER to know that the men who committed and who promoted this peerless crime are now all opposed to him.

The Prohibition Home Protection party made a rather poor selection of a candidate for Vice-President in the person of Mr. Wil-LIAM DANIEL of Maryland, who was such a failure as temporary Chairman of the Conven tion. Mr. Daniel will have much of parliamentary knowledge to acquire before he will be capable of properly pre-siding over the United States Senate. Happily, the nomines for President, Governor ST. JOHN of Kansas, is a young and healthy man, so that, if he should be elected. Mr. DANIEL would probably not be called to the White House. It is rather a pity that our dashing friend Gen. CLINTON B. FISK did not get the nomination. He might not have carried New Jersey, but what a fine figure he would

make in the big chair of the Senate. This is bad news that comes from Texas. It is said that Col. THOMAS PORTERHOUSE OCHILTREE, the Lone Star of the Lone Sta State, intends to retire from public life at the close of the present Congress. The railroad ousiness, which withdraws so much intellect from public pursuits, will, it is feared, soon enjoy Tom's services. This will be a good thing for the railroad business, no doubt, but a bad thing for Texas and the House of Rapresentatives, where the Colonel's exuberant personality will long be missed and mourned. But perhaps he is only trifling with his constitu-ents, and doesn't mean to leave Congress till he has to leave it.

There is nothing improbable in the story that the Spanish gunboat Almendarez fired upon the British sloop Scud, which trades between Ports Maria, Morant, and Antonio Spanish gunnery is not so accurate as to make it inconceivable that a shot intento cut across the bows of the little craft, in order to bring her to, may have passed over her deck, and even have carried away the smoke pipe of the cook's galley by windage. A similar experience is said to nave been recently endured by the American schooner A. V. Drisko. The success of Aguero in effecting a landing in Cuba, and the cortainty that great efforts are made to send him men or munitions, have caused strict orders

Soud, or Gotfried, as one account calls her, re-ports that she was within three miles of the coast, with no fing holsted, when brought to.

Miss FRANCES E. WILLARD certainly presented a most dangerous precedent when she appeared in the Pittsburgh Convention of the Prohibition Home Protection party as the polder of two proxies, to east the votes of States that she doesn't reside in. Happily, there was no harm done under the circumstances, as she voted for Gov. Sr. John. But when the competition for the nomination becomes sharper, it will be a perilous thing to east about proxies in such a loose way. All delegates to national political conventions are not to be trusted like Miss WILLAND.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser says that President Au-THUR at the expiration of his term of office will resume the practice of the law in this city, but does not look forward with much pleasure to becoming once more a more lawyer in New York with a comfortable income."

The position of a lawyer in New York with a comfortable income is one of the most enjoyable in the world, and we trust Gen. ARTHUR will find it so.

One of the victims of the views of President ARTHUR and of Attorney-General Bugw-STER upon the FITZ JOHN PORTER case was Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, whose relief bill failed to receive the President's signature for reasons analogous to those announced as govgeen Pore had a consolation in the fact that his concerning promotions in the Medical Depart-ment. Should this nomination be confirmed. that would itself remove all doubt as to his legal status in the army. All the others, however, who were in the same boat with Gen, PORTER, must, like him, do their work in Congress over again.

The ticket of Sr. JOHN and DANIEL, nominated at Pittsburgh, has a cortain Scriptural as well as temperance ring. The name that heads this ticket must be familiarly associated in many minds, from schoolboy days, with Pope's famous couplet:

"There St. Jons mingles with my friendly bowl, The feast of reason and the flow of soul." But, of course, that St. John might not have been eligible for a nomination by a probibitory

convention.

The winning of the Kolapoor cup by the Canadians at Wimbledon is the reward of very sarnest effort for this coveted trophy of marksmanship. But why do not our friends and neighbors of the Dominion sometimes send their sharpshooters to contend with ours at of international compatition on the Long Island range, and apparently shall have none there this year. It is true that the prizes offered at Wimbiedon are most covetable, while those at Creedmoor would hardly ropay the expenses of a journey from Canada, even were there a chance of sweeping off a good share of them. But if the Canadians are tempted to the long ecean voyage, year after year, by the material rewards as well as the honors of Wimbledon, they would at least be sure of as sharp com-petition as they desired at Creedmoor.

MR. RANDALL AT HOME.

The Pennsylvania Democrats well Satisfied with His Work at Chicago,

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Samuel J. Randail has turned farmer for the summer. He is heeing eern and watering sprouts on his little farm in Berwyn. For years Randall had to contend with the wing of the party led by Senator Wallace. Of late the State Adminis-tration has sought to hamper him at every step, but he gained such a signal victory at Chicago that no one could have the hardihood to dispute his position, unless it be Lewis C. Cassidy, who it is said, has some intention of making a fight n Mr. Randall's Congress district.

The Pattison Administration is in bad odor with the party. The young Governor would have done well enough, if left alone, but he called in Cassidy as his Attorney General, and Cassidy has taken command. So deep is the coling against the Administration that the recent State Convention refused to mention Pattison's name in the same resolutions which autogized Randall. It was an intended slight. and Pattison and Cassidy held Randall more or ess responsible for it. Cassidy went to Chicago and took with him Secretary of the Commonwealth Stenger, and a young lawyer named Gordon, who slipped into the Senate two or Republican district in the city. These repre sentatives of the Administration went to work on the delegates for the purpose of turning them from Randall: but they made no head way whatever. Only five delegates voted against liandall on the first ballot, and four of them would have stuck had they not consid-

ered Cieveland's nomination inevitable. Meanwhile Mr. Randail had reached Chicago He gave no thought to his own candidacy, but went to work on the platform. He saw that Cieveland would have a majority on the sec ond ballot, and he agreed with Manning that his forces should be thrown to Cleveland. Voluntarily he withdrew from the fleid. Unwittingly Cassidy turned in and helped him out.

It was a complete victory for Randall.

Mr. Randall will be renominated and sent back to Congress. In the event of Cleveland's election, Randall will take command in Pennsylvania, with none to dispute his leadership.

The Tariff a Great Issue of the Campaign.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Speaker Carlisle is known to be not only a man of convictions but one who has the courage to avow them n an unmistakable way. He does not think it worth while to waste time in arguing that the tariff ought to be "a prominent issue in the campaign." He says that "as both parties have given it great prominence in their platforms," and as Blaine and Logan "have devoted a large part of their letters to it" he "does not see how its discussion can be avoided." The only question is whether Democrats shall discuss it on the side of revmue reform, or by evasive speech or forced silence adopt the Republican protection view. Mr. Carilele says:

Mr. Carline says:

"The action of the Republican Convention and its candidates shows how greatly mistaken those gettlemen were who supposed that a great panit question size the could be ignored in a political contest. The existing industrial, commercial, and financial condition of the country forces the question of Federal taxation upon the attention of the people, and it is the duty of public lines to meet it in a spirit of candor and fairness." We agree that Mr. Blaine's enthusiasm for protection cannot divert the popular unind from other questions, such as his own character and conduct; but it is foil, to hope, by burying one's face in the sand of personaliics, to avoid debate on a subject which more than all else presses itself upon public attention

Mr. Krene's English Gold Cup.

James R. Keene's race cup, which contains pounds of solid gold, and was won by his horse Foxball at Ascot, Eugland, remains in the strong box of the estom House seizure from. The stem has been som what damaged since it was received here. A bonded warehouse has had it in charge most of the time. Pleas and counterpleas continue to be made as to the course that ought to be pursued under the fusions laws with that ought to be pursued under the fusions laws with regard to it. Unstone authorities say that there is no law whereby the cap cas, be admitted free of duty and limit a special act of thougrees is hereful. In the case of Pierre tordinal's cap, wan by his horse frequotism to the state of the cap to the cap that the function of t runt damaged since it was received here. A bonded

Never Sent from France.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ac-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-MIT LOUF account of the unfortunate Lecoup Echausses affair in Wednesday's issue does our family an injustice. My father is a Beigian, and not a Frenchman. He never was involved in the Communic's doing, and course quently was never expelled from France on that or any other account. He has been living in New York for sixteen years.

Protection Asked for Non-Union Men. CINCINNATI, O., July 25.-A petition was precontent to the Mayor to-day by the proprietors of the stove foundries and the eigar-manufacturers of this city, praying for the protection of the non-union men in their employ. They state that their men are assaulted and beaten day after day, and receive no probe-tron from the police. If the men cannot be protected they will re-move their factories to other oilies. ST. JOHN WILL ACCEPT.

He Sare that he Cannot but Messend to the ROCHESTER, July 25 .- Ex-Gov. John P. St. John arrived in this city this forenoon from Lakeside, where he addressed a camp meeting He was here previous to the Prohibition Con-vention, and said that he could not accept the nomination should it be tendered him. When asked to-day what he proposed to do, he drew from his satchel a copy of the following tele-gram, which he said he had sent in reply to a message notifying him of his unsalmous nom ination, and asking him whether he would

nacopt:

Rochester, July 25, 1884.

To the Hon. B. Pinch, the Hon. Gen. R. Scott, and the Hon. M. V. Bernsett, St. Charries Hotel, Fittsburgh, Pat.

I was at Lakeside yesiscring, and did not receive your telegram until this morning. While I did not seek or desire the hondraston, I greatly appreciate the unanimity with which lefwas given as well as the honor it centers. I can only any now that I acquiesee in the aution of the convention, and looking to ded for His guidance, shall try to do my duty.

Ex-Gov. St. John continued: "It was understood among all my friends, and by all with whom I have communicated, and has been publicly announced in the papers, that I was in no sense a candidate, nor could consent to accept the nomination, and it was in the face of this declaraination and it was in the face of this declars. tion on my part that the nomination was given to me. In view of the unanimity with which

ination, and it was in the face of this declaration on my part that the nomination was given to me. In view of the unanimity with which the call has been made on me, I feel now that it is my duty not to turn my back upon my friends or the cause, and shall not:

Regarding the prospects of the Prohibition party this year, as compared with the inst campaign, he said:

Mr. Neal Dow of Maine was the candidate of the National Prohibition party in 1880. I do not call to mind now the exact yote he received. However, it was not large, But at that time the question had not assumed the magnitude that characterizes it to-day, and devotion to the old political parties was much stronger than now. Besides, during the past four years the question has been discussed not only in almost every church and school house and public hall in the land, but it has been up for discussion in the legislative halls of pearly every flate and Territory in the nation, It has also to some extent attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress, and only last October about 225,000 votes were counted please italicize the word "counted" for prohibition in Ohio. To-day this question, nore than all others, reaches the heart and conscience of the people, and the ultimate triumph of the homes of this country in the strugglesgainst the liquor traffic is only a question of time. Just when it is not for us to know. It is for us to do our duty. God will take care of rosults, In the present campaign I am facilized to think and hope it will be the policy of the Prohibitionists not to induge in personal abuse of men or parties, but, founding our faith upon principle, appeal to reason, the heart and conscience of the people. I do not want a vote that is not obtained honestly and because the voter believes it is right.

As to his connection with the Republican party. I left it then because it not only refused to recognize the temperance souse he said: I was a beverage. I was in the army during the war, serving foreight months as Capitain of Company C. Sixty-si

Sept. 1.

PITTSBURGH, July 25.—After the adjournment of the Convention last night the California delegation, on behalf of Dr. R. H. McDonald, gave a banquet to the delegates. The leaders of the Convention, in interviews to-day, claim they will poil from 500,000 to 1,000,000 votes, and that they will probably carry Kansas and Maryland, and so throw the election into Congress.

The dry goods jobbing interest compared conservatively managed. In the first place jobbers stocks are smaller than at the close of the spring sent of 1883. Goods have been more judiciously bought and lian in any previous history of the dry goods interest. Purchases for the most part have been strictly in a cordance with actual requirements, and have been dis tributed through a series of months as occasion de anded. As a result payments have not been large in any given period, and consequently they have been promptly met as they fell due. There is less dry goods paper alloat at the present time in this and other money markets than in any former period of its history when the increased volume of business is taken into consider ation. Jobbers are paying their bills as a rule promptly and asking but few, if any, favors from importers and commission agents. Their losses by bad debts have been ight as compared with other spring seasons, and the have suffered but a slight loss in closing out their broke have surfered but a slight loss in closing out their broken assortments of spring and summer goods. Throughout the entire spring season there has been a steady tone to values, and no demoralization of prices has existed. Con-sequently the business transacted has been done at a

mir average profit. The spring business of 1884 has been more satisfac-tory with jobbers than any similar season since 1880. bbers are extremely conservative and cautious, an never in their history have they conducted their bus ness closer to their capital than the present. There is an entire absence of speculation and overtrading, and the business transacted is healthy and legitimate. During the past two years of liquidation in all branches of trade the weak spots have about all been eliminated from the dry goods jobbing business, and the firms now conducting it have a good basis of capital.

The failures which have recently occurred were no due to stringent money or general depression, but were due solely to bad management, and should not be charged to outside circumstances. After a thorough review of the dry goods interest wholesale and retail, based upon personal inquiries and observation, and also from the rejorts of commercial agencies, we are satisfied it is in a sound and substan-

ndition, more so than any other leading depart ment of business. Why Some Promoters of the Electoral Fraud

From the Springfield Republican The Electoral Commission bili was a great act of statesmanship, which rescued the country from a dispute verging upon civil war. Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Thurman, and other Senators, acting in a spirit of devotion to the whole country, were laboring to perfect that measure. Mr. Blaine expressed de impathy with their efforts, but on the last night of the bate, when the Senate sat till 7 o'clock in the morning, the Senator prose, and, modestly disciniming all title to be a Constitutional lawyer, said he could vote for the Electoral Commission to not believe that Congress itself has the power which proposes to confer on these fifteen gentlemen." He said he had been willing to support a Constitutional amendment (which was of course entirely impracticable in the limited time; referring all disputed questions to the Supreme Court. The bill passed, 47 to 17, Mr. litative voting in the negative, and Mr. Logan being absent at every vote.

Sabin's Northwestern Car Company.

St. Paul, July 25.-C. D. Gilfilian stated this morning that he had disposed of his stock in the North-western Car Company, of which Senator Sabin was President. Mr. Sabin owned ESELOGO in the C. N. Nel-son Lumber Company, but said that the shares were pledged as security to the extent of 40 cents on his dolpledged as security to the extent of 40 cents on the dol-lar. Mr. Ginillan then proposed to give \$100,050 in Northwestern far Company stock for \$100,050 in lumber company stock, which he would also redeem. The state of the property of the state of the state of the far in the accepted. Mr. Ginilian then arranged so that it if Porter of Change could exchange his \$100,050 in the far company stock in the same manner. The same ar-rangement was made for it R. Catle of Chicago, who holds \$25,050 of the car company's stock. Mr. Purter has not yet decided to exchange his stock. If this ex-change is effected it will leave Mr. Sabin holding all the will let jub a stock except that held in the Kast and will let jub a stock except that held in the Kast and cents on the dollar.

The Masher's Collar Must Go. From the London Telegraph.

patentees of registered designs of up and saltround collars would be acting it they did their test to make has while the sun It is not very probable that so a sent sale fortable a fashion as that of the "maker's" all last much longer.

DLERK ADEE'S BALARY.

President Asten and Comptraller Grant have a Sharp Behate Over It.

Comptroller Grant recently offered a resc lution in the Board of Apportionment fixing the salary of Charles V. Adee, the Clerk of the Board, at \$2,400. President Asten then moved that Mr. Aden's salary be \$3,000. At the meeting yesterday Comptroller Grant called up his resolution and moved its adoption.

"The salary named in the resolution," said

the salary named in the resolution, said he, "is, in my opinion, ample for the services rendered. I think that the position comes nearest to being a sincoure of any place under the city Government. We held last year only forty meetings, for the clurical work of which Mr. Adee received \$2,400. So far this year we have held fifteen meetings, for which he will receive under my resolution \$1,300. Most of the work of the Board is done by the Finance Department. Indeed, so little work remains that the department would not hesitate to as-

that the department would not hesitate to assume it."

President Asten replied to the Comptroller that Mr. Adee had often worked at night to clear up the work before meetings of the Board, and had employed help, paying for it out of his own pocket. "He has been a faithful and palinstaking servant of the Board." Mr. Asten said. "No errors have ever been found in his work, and that is of great importance to this Board. The Comptroller has said something that he should not have said. This young man's position is not a sinecure. The Comptroller's own salary was recently raised 22 per cent. I could reply to the Comptroller's statement in a cutting way, if I chose, and fing back his assertions in his face. Why, Mr. Mayor, when the final estimate was made this clerk's salary was fixed at \$3,000, and the Comptroller defended the increase. I am afraid there is some object in reducing the salary that is not very creditable to those who move it."

move it."

The Comptroller asked Mr. Asten how much service the clerk had rendered the Board in the last three weeks. Mr. Asten answered: "Agreat deal, He has obtained for me much valuable

service the clerk had rendered the Board in the last three weeks, Mr. Asten answered: "A great deal. He has obtained for me much valuable information."

"I don't see." the Comptroller said, "that this Board gets the benefit of such service. I repeat that I consider this office a perfect sinecure."

"If you say that." Mr. Asten retorted sharning." I must say that Mr. Adee gives his whole time to the city. He has never been found to be in any outside speculations. You object to this increass, when the salaries in the Finance Department have been raised 22 per cent."

Yes, and they ought to have been raised 50 per cent., "the Comptroller said.

"They will be." Mr. Asten said quickly, "when we get a Comptroller who is equal to the position and is worth it."

Mayor Edson interrupted the discussion at this point. "This is not the proper place." said he, "for such a discussion. The question at issue is not Mr. Adee's ability. The Board was asked to decide what the services of its clerks were worth. I think that \$2,400 is a fair salary." He added that the clerk might do much of the Board's work which the members either did or detailed their clerks to do. If Mr. Adee could give the Board more aid than he now did he would be willing to vote for an increase of his salary.

Comptre of Grant said that he would like to have Mr. Adee's assistance in work which his own clerks now had to do.

"Have you aver asked him to help you?" President Asten inquired.

"The Comptroller answered in the negative, whereupon Mr. Asten said: "If Mr. Adee should help you I suppose you could reduce your derical force."

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The Comptroller answered in the fire Commissioners to expend \$100,000 for a building in East Seventy-seventh street to be used for the Life Sa

SOFT STEEL SHIPS.

L Material that Builders Say May Supercode

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's for this purpose. Its superiority over iron was recently yacht which ran upon the rocks in Hell Gate at a depth of water one foot less than the draught of the vessel, and was got off uninjured. This would have been impossible with iron, which cracks and breaks like wood, whereas soft or mild steel becomes indented or buiged under this treatment, and does not open or crack. In lightness soft steel is as far superior to Iron as iron is to lightness soft steel is as far superior to iron as iron is to \$\text{Wood.}\$ Tests of plate iron used on the Clyde for shipbuilding by Kirkauly give 45. "30 points femile stress per square inch, with about 22.0 s) points cleally stress per square inch, with about 22.0 s) points cleally stress, he reduction of area at fracture being 4 to 5 per cent. With 3 to 4 per cent. clongation. Soft steel plates made in Funneylvania from once pie iron and iron ore in an open hearth turnace are of uniform quality, testing 71,130 pounds tensile stress per square inch, with 44,501 pounds clearlie stress, reduction of area at fracture 44 per cent, and 15% per cent clongation.

The clastic stress and compution are the tests of value to engineer, as the former is the limit of elasticity as which the metal stretches and returns to its original should be made in the state of this quality works a five its toughness. Mild steel or thanden when cooled in water.

This metal, then, is intrinsically 100 per cent, better than iron in the economical point of view of carrying capacity, and should be of the same economy as regards marine insurance.

Mild steel is made most economically in open-hearthmarine insurance.

Mild start is made most economically in open hearth-

ron for almost every purpose. New York, July 25.

A Shrewd Young Man From the Cleveland Leader

His private secretary is Daniel S. Lamont, and if Cleveland is elected President he will without loubt, be his confidential adviser and private secretar; at the White House. Lamont is a wonder. He is a small blond young man of 36, with sandy hair and mustache lie has a modest personal appearance, dresses very neatly, and there is no man in New York State, not ex cepting Samuel J. Tilden, who has a larger acquaintance with the Democrats of that State—and I might say with the prominent Democrats of the nation. He is per fectly honest, knows a man at a glance, and the mo of his head what he thinks of the request about to be made. He never looses his head, has been with politicians all his life, and he has the most exemplary habite cians all his life, and he has the most exemplary habits. He never smokes, and never swears. He is inferior in size, and does not at first command the attention to which his abilities are entitled. He is courtoous and quick, is very friendly with the newspaper men, and gives them all the news freely, with a fair getimate of hat which should not be reported. It was Lamont and Appar who presented Cleveland to Manning as a candi date for Governor to knock out Slocum and Flower.

Tummany Not Wanted. From the Brooklyn Union.

It will be good for the Democratic candidates Tammany continues to mark its disapproval of Cleve and's nomination by a sulky abstention from the car paign. The Democrate have missed two or th chances for showing that they could carry New York State without the mid of Keily and his friends, but if they annot dispense with that aid this year, the party migh as well distand.

The Irich National League Convention.

Boston, July 25.-At a meeting of the Exocu-Boston, July 25.—At a meeting of the Exocutive Committee this afternoon the programme for the
Irish demonstration at Institute Building on Thursday
evening, Aug. 14, was completed. Accommodation will
be provided for 25,000 persons and seats will be furhished on the platform to 1,000 invited guests. There
will be a grand chorus of 1,300 voices, assisted by consolidated bands aggregating 100 invited guests. The newly
elected President of the National League will preside
admission will be by licket, for which a nomina, sum
will be charged, and the net proceeds will be devened to
the Parliamentary fund. The responses of Bisine,
Uleveland, and future to the invitations which have
been extended to them are awaited with interest.

CINCINNATI, July 25 .- Rain fell in Indianaplis last night, and in a belt to the eastward thr. central Ohio as far as Wheeling, but none fell here or in southern Ohio. A report from Youngstown, Ohio, says southern Onto. A report from Youngstown, Ohio, says the drought has caused considerable loss to the farmers. Those agong the mass of the realroads watch night and day to prevent fire. Buy is held at title aton, and will be higher if ram does not fail soon. A despatch from Ger-mantown, Butter country, says that that region has been scourged with the severest drought known for years. The towards or op has been greatly injured, and the our The touseco crop has been greatly injured, and the correction is threatened. The crops of wheat, cats, and has are nausually fine.

A Modest Young Woman.

They were engaged, and he complained that he wouldn't allow him to kies her "I am very sorry, my dear," she said, "but I don't think it proper for a long to permit a gordeman to kiss her until after they are married."
"Most young ladder snow their intended husbands to kies them," argued thereon

How One Race Horse Fell in Love with Another, Anecdotes of the famous rate horses of the last thirty cars; inside history of Magele Mitchell's piny of "Fan-

shou;" the one solitary romance in the career of George William Curtis; how the 12 o'clock meal get to be taken at 3 o'clock, and the circus that was made about it. See to-morrow's Sanday M.rcury.—Adv.

When your liver is out of order use Dr. Javne's Sana-tive Fills, and you will asset the billary system in re-gaining a healthy condition, and get rid

ATTWINE A MO.

-It is said that fifty Canadian newspapers

finds but few advocates. -It is reported that a ruby found in Clav

county, N. C., was sold by the finder for \$15, then for -A Detroit telephone got out of order and the man who was sent to fix it up discovered that a hole had been punched in the instrument by somebody who had innocently thought he could hear better through it

-The boys of the Sacramento (Cal.) High School, believing their principal to have been harship used by the Board of Education, which had dismissed him from his post, packed up their books and left the

-There is living near Coneville, Fig., a colored man named Romen, who is wedded to a maid of his race called Juliet. This couple have twins whom they have named Romulus and Remus, and the family is conveyed to church on Sundays by a horse named -A regulation is in force at the Hague by

which every one in whose house an infectious disease exists is bound to hang up on the front door a notice to the danger or not as he thinks fit. -The trustees of the Lick estate in Han

Francisco have paid \$12,000 to Edminod Fall of Paris for a glass for the Lick observatory on Nount Hamilton, but of infection glasses produced all but two have proved defective, and it is not certain that these two will be any better. The glass to to be thirty-six feebes in diameter the finest in Chilfornia, for \$750,000. The plantation is known as Sunny Slope, mar Pasadena, and it contains more than 2,000 acres of well-watered land. The orange crop was sold on the trees by Mr. Rose this year for

\$10,000, and the vintage last year from 1,000 acres of rines was 1,800 tons of grapes.

—A Powhatan (Ohio) woman gave a warm recopion to railroad surveyors who attempted to lay out a line through her yard contrary to her wishes. The first surveyor escaped with his hat riddled with shot from her revolver, while the second man was driven into a mud pond at the point of the pistol, leaving all his tools, which she captured and still holds possession of.

-The collections of the British Museum Increase so fast that it has been found necessary to re-move whole departments. Thus the entire natural his-tory collection has been transferred to the South Kes-sirgton Museum, and soon the prints, drawings, and newspapers will be placed in a new building. Last year Strangelunes were added to the library. The number

of students is on the increase.

The work of reclaiming the Potomac flats dreigings from the river bottom. Contrary to expecta-tion these dreigings do not give out malarial effluyis, but are of sand, gravel, and shells. The exhalations from the marshes, which were formerly very offensive, have censed. Ultimately a park of 500 acres will be

-The descendants of Rebecca Nourse, who —The descendants of Lebecca Nourse, who was hanged as a witch at Haism, Masa, on July 19, 1982, held an anniversary reunion at Danvers, a few days ago, at which about 200 of her representatives were present. Benjamin P. Nourse of Boston, presided, and arrangements were made for the erection of a monument to dedicated a year honce. An interesting feature of the occasion was a letter from the poet whittier expressing the annium that in the execution of the secondary. the opinion that, in the execution of Rebecca Moursa the people of Salem hanged the best Christian woman imeng them.

Women have some pretty substantia.

a court in Foochow. A man being convinced that his wife was unfaithful to him prepared to kill her—a remedy which the law sanctions. His unworthy spouse, however, was too quick for him, and, instead of allowing her husband to kill her, she killed him. This also was recognized by the court as one of the rights which he long to condemned wives, when they can exercise them; and, on the conclusion of the trial the woman was dis-missed with a reprintant for not having immediately informed the authorities of her husband's death, and thus

made arrangements for his burial.

The lately published vital statistics for Ireland for 1863 give the population at 5,015,228, show-ing a falling off from 1882 of 83,525. The marriage rate, which was 15.3 per 1,000 in England and 14 in Scotland, was but 8.6 in Ireland, and 0.5 below the mean rate in the previous decade. The bight rate was 2.0 below the mean rate, and was but 23.6, while in England and Seot-land it was 33.2 and \$2.5. The death rate, which was 17.4 in 18-22, rose to 19.2 in 18-28, while in England and Scotland it was 19.5 and 20.1. It should be remembered that owing to emigration 42.1 per cent. of the deaths in Ireland last year were of persons of sixty and upward. The proportion in England was 25 per cent.

—In a town in Normandy lives an aged

lady named Marie Durant, much visited, who is believed to be 123 years and a few weeks old, but who, when asked, with true feminine instinct declares she does not know. For nicety-six years she has been a widow, and it, though there are still small veins of color on her with

ered cheeks. -On one of the many official excursions made by boat to Fortress Monroe and Chesapeake Bay. f North Carolina, and other dignitaries of the bench were participants. When the Government steamer had airly got out of the Potomac and into the Atlantic the Judge Hall was taken violently with sea sickness. As he was retching over the side of the vessel and moaning aloud in his segony, the Chief Justice stepped gently to his side, and, laying a soothing hand on his shoulder, said: "My dear Hall, can I do anything for you? Just

suggest what you wish." "I wish," said the seas Judge, "your Honor would overrule this motion!" -A reporter of a Denver paper, while aveiling recently among the Rockles, found the snow in the tops of the ranges as red as if it had been sprintled with red pepper. Upon digging down a few inches it appeared clean and white. He concluded hat the red dust must have been meteoric iron, and in some way connected with the recent protracted red sunsets. Prof. Van Diest of Denver disposes of this theory very briefly. It could not have been meteoria tron " he said "he cause from would by its specific gravity have sunk be-neath the surface of the snow, and, in addition to this, the color would not have been red, as it is described to have been, but it would have been more like ochre. It imagine that the red substance found upon the snow was the pollen of some flower which had been carried rom a distance by the winds. This has been noticed before, travellers in the Arctic regions having spoken of seeing similar appearances upon the snow. Examina-tions have shown it to be vegetable and not mineral."

-Speaking of "American Judaism," the American Irracille says: "All persons born in this country, in consequence of its political and social organism, are Americans first and last. You can make no ganism, are Americans first and last. You can make no foreigners of them; whatever language, custom, or habits you may impose upon them, they will speak English, think in English, speak and feel and think American. None born in this country can be a foreigner, nobody wants to be an allen. If anybody is ignorant of this fact let him mix a few days among the young American Israelites to be convinced that all eculiarities in language, manners, and habite brough rom other countries are eradicated, and with most of hem not a trave thereof is left. All that is left of the European to the American Israelite may be reduced to wo elements, the historical consciousness, 'I am s cion of Israel, which is connected with the religious feelings peculiar to Israelites; and energetic intelligence secultar to the denomination, which makes it impossible for him to become a dormatic Christian."

-A well-known Paris picture dealer has poblished an interesting and useful pamphlet on Sham Old Masters. He says that the commonest mode of counterfeiting an old picture is to cover a new one painted, of course, for the purpose-with a certain transparent pasts, which, when exposed to slight arti-ficial heat, cracks and becomes brown. If a sufficiently venerable tint has not been produced, the cauvas is washed with a mixture of lampblack and liquorie uice. The picture is next exposed for some hours to the smoke of a wood fire, and, the loose soot having cen brushed away, is rubbed here and there with a ras which has been dipped in a very diinte sulphuric acid. This operation gives a mouldy appearance to those parts which have been touched. The work is finally sprinkled, by means of a tooth brush and a hairpin, with minute spots of a solution of sepia in gum water, to imitate fly specks, and it is then ready for the market. Signatures tre initated by experts, who are known as monogram nistes, and who devote their exclusive attention to such matters: and one of these men, who died recently, and was known to be the author of the pamphlet, confessed to the forgery of no fewer than 11.000 signatures of the Italian masters alone, and said he had for years made a arge income by the exercise of his art.

SOME SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

" In court," said the card on the lawyer's door, Back in ten minutes" on many more Gone to the hospital," on the doctor's slate.

On another, " Sit down and wait." Gone to bank," on the notary's sig Arbitration," that young cierk of mine.

" Back soon," on the broker's book; Beeting rents" on my agent's book They were all too busy, a matter quite new. Very sorry was I, I had nothing to do

Then I hied me hence to the base ball ground and every man on the grand stand found.